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NEWS AND NOTES
PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
EDITED BY W. F. DODD

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association was held in Boston and Cambridge, December 27-31, 1912. The presidential address of Professor Hart appears in this issue of the REVIEW. The other papers are published in the *Supplement*, where will also be found the report of the secretary, giving an account of the activities of the Association. The especial attention of members of the Association is, however, here called to the fact that the office of secretary and treasurer is now at Urbana, Illinois, Prof. W. F. Dodd of the University of Illinois having been elected to that office. Particular notice may also be made of the amendment made to the constitution of the Association, which provides that persons may become life members by the payment either of a single sum of \$50, or of five sums of \$10 each in successive years. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Washington, D. C., beginning December 30. The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting at Charleston, S. C., but will probably begin its sessions several days earlier and thus permit those attending them to attend also the political science meetings.

Prof. Harrison S. Smalley of the University of Michigan died on September 23, 1912. Professor Smalley's main field lay in economics, dealing more particularly with the subject of transportation, but his interests lay largely in the field of government regulation, which lies midway between economics and politics. Professor Smalley is known to political scientists through his excellent monograph on *Railroad Rate Control in its Economic Aspects*, published by the American Economic Association in 1905.

The joint committee appointed by the forty-sixth general assembly of Missouri has drafted a workmen's compensation act modeled largely upon the New Jersey and Illinois laws. The draft measure will be recommended to the new general assembly which meets in January, 1913.

At a meeting held in St. Louis on October 21, a Missouri Peace Society was organized as a branch of the American Peace Society. Hon. Richard Bartholdt, St. Louis, is president, and Professor Manley O. Hudson, Columbia, is secretary of the new society.

At the general election in Missouri, all of the nine proposed constitutional amendments were defeated by majorities ranging from 160,000 to 422,000 in a total vote of 594,000. The largest majority was registered against the single tax amendment which aroused so much opposition and prejudice that most voters voted "no" on all amendments.

The division of bibliography of the Library of Congress has issued a *Select List of References on the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall* (Washington, 1912. Pp. 102. Price 15 cents). This list is the result of coöperation between the division of bibliography and the state and legislative reference librarians throughout the country. It includes material relating to direct legislation in foreign countries, and in the case of the United States the writings are classified under appropriate heads. A *Select List of References on Commission Government for Cities* is now in the press.

The Nobel Institute of Norway announces the publication of a catalogue of its library, which, it is claimed, is the most nearly complete in the world in literature relating to international peace. The catalogue will be issued in four parts, dealing with the following subjects: (1) the literature relating to the movement for peace; (2) public and private international law, conferences, treaties, and text-books on the constitutional law of modern states; (3) political and diplomatic history of modern times, diplomatic documents, and biographies of eminent statesmen; (4) the social sciences—political economy and sociology, history and theory of socialism, and of anti-militarism. Part one, which has appeared, is entitled *Bibliographie du mouvement de la paix* (New York: Putnams. Pp. 238).

The REVIEW has received a copy of a valuable paper by Mr. Charles H. Hartshorne analyzing and evaluating the recent practice act of New Jersey. He finds in this act three governing principles: judicial control over procedure, minimum of delay upon points of procedure, and the settlement of a controversy in one suit so far as this is justly practicable.

Professor N. Dwight Harris has in preparation a work entitled "World Diplomacy since 1870: a History of the Intervention of the European Powers in Africa and Asia," which, it is expected, will be ready for publication within a year.

Though fiction, Gustav Janson's *Pride of War* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1912. Pp. 350) deserves a word of mention as, in effect, a powerful portrayal of the cruelty and essential irrationality of war. The book is a series of pen sketches rather than a connected story, and deals with the Turko-Italian war in Tripoli.

Under the title *Aspects of Home Rule* (New York: Dutton and Company, 1912. Pp. 256) are reproduced selections from the speeches of the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, delivered, with one exception, in 1893, and dealing with the problem of the government of Ireland. In an appendix is given the text of the home rule bill of 1893.

Reference was made in an earlier number of this REVIEW to the proposal for the establishment of an American Institute of International Law. Such an institute is now being organized, and will probably hold its first meeting in the course of the next year.

Beginning with its January, 1913, number the *American Journal of International Law* will be issued in both Spanish and English editions. The Spanish edition, which is made possible by a subsidy from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will, it is hoped, result in closer intellectual relations among the republics on the American continents.

The third annual conference of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes was held at Washington in December. The subjects mainly considered in the addresses delivered were "The Essentials of the Law to be applied by an International Court" and "The Sanctions of International Law."

At a conference held at Clark University last November, a number of addresses were made dealing with various phases of the recent developments in China. Of political interest were papers dealing with the following topics: "The Genesis of the Republican Revolution in China," by J. S. Thompson. "The Outbreak of the Revolution in Szechuan,"

by Joseph Taylor; "The New Holy Alliance for China," by A. B. Hart; "The Recognition of the Chinese Republic," by L. L. Seaman; "The Effect of the Revolution upon the Relations between China and the United States," by C. C. Wang; "The United States and Japan in China," by Masujiro Honda; and "The International Situation in China," by Frederick McCormick.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in December. Addresses were delivered by President Eliot and by Hon. W. D. Foulke and Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte. Papers were read upon the following subjects: "The Development and Application of Advanced Methods in Civil Service Examinations in Wisconsin," by F. E. Doty of the Wisconsin state civil service commission, "The Application of the Merit System to Higher State Officers," by H. N. Saxton, of the New York State civil service commission. A symposium on "Methods of Removal" was participated in by W. B. Hale, trial officer of the Illinois state civil service commission, Robert Catherwood, President of the Chicago Civil Service Reform Association, and others.

Under the editorship of Prof. B. F. Shambaugh the State Historical Society of Iowa has begun the issuance of a series of studies entitled *Applied History*. By this term is meant the application to concrete social and political questions of the present day of the light thrown upon them by the history of the past. Professor Shambaugh furnishes the introductory study, outlining the scope of the series. Other studies are: "Road Legislation in Iowa," by J. E. Brindley; "Regulation of Urban Utilities in Iowa," by E. H. Downey; "Primary Elections in Iowa," by F. E. Horack; "Corrupt Practices Legislation in Iowa," by H. J. Peterson; "Work Accident Indemnity in Iowa," by E. H. Downey; "Taxation in Iowa," by J. E. Brindley.

The general assembly of Iowa will be asked by the state board of education to make an appropriation for the extension of political education, the idea of such extension being the carrying out of education along political and administrative lines to the people.

The first number (November, 1912) of the *California Law Review*, published bi-monthly by the faculty and students of the department of jurisprudence of the University of California, has appeared. Mr. O.

K. McMurray is editor-in-chief. Besides leading articles, the *Journal* contains editorial notes and comments on recent cases. The subscription price is \$2.50 per year.

A convention signed by the International American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, provided for an international commission of jurists for the purpose of preparing draft codes of public and private international law. The first meeting of this commission was held in Rio de Janeiro in June, 1912, with a representation of seventeen states. Prof. John Bassett Moore and Frederick Van Dyne represented the United States. Six committees were appointed to prepare parts of draft codes, and another meeting is to be held at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1914.

Il Concetto del Diritto by Giorgio del Vecchio (Bologna; 1912) is a reissue of a work published in 1906. Promise is made in the author's preface of a new edition in the near future with a thorough revision of the book and an elaboration of his thesis.

Sulla Positività come carattere del Diritto (Opuscoli di filosofia e di pedagogia, no. 8) by Giorgio del Vecchio (from *Rivista di Filosofia*, Anno III, Fasc. I, 14) is the introduction of the author's course in the philosophy of law at the University of Bologna. It contains a critical statement of the various opinions of a number of Italian and German writers of the past twenty years on modern juridical idealistic philosophy.

In a dissertation presented to the Latin-American Scientific Congress, *De la non-existence d'un droit international Américain* (Rio de Janeiro: L. Figueredo, 1912. Pp. 290) Professor Sa Vianna of Rio de Janeiro vigorously combats the view expressed several years ago by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez that there are principles constituting an American international law.

The Clarendon Press has published a recent lecture of Sir H. Erle Richards' on *Sovereignty Over the Air* (Oxford: 1912. Pp. 27), in which the author argues ably for the adoption of the rule that the principle of state sovereignty should apply as exclusively to the air space above the territory as to the territory itself. This, he holds, is in accordance with accepted principles of international law as well as with the rules of municipal law.

The interaction of political theories and political events opens up one of the most fruitful of fields to the historian and to the political scientist alike, and one, it may be said, that has not been adequately cultivated in the past. An essay such as that of Mr. Walter Phelps Hall, entitled *British Radicalism, 1791-1797* (Columbia University Studies, Longmans, 1912. Pp. 262) is, therefore, welcome. The work is divided into two parts, dealing respectively with radicalism in theory and radicalism in practice. A bibliography of both primary and secondary sources is appended.

The Filipino People is the title of a new monthly journal, the first number of which appeared in November, 1912. It is issued from Washington, D. C., by Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, resident commissioner from the Philippine Islands, and is devoted solely to the interests of the Filipino people,—to the fair and truthful exposition of the relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States, with a view to hastening the ultimate establishment of Philippine independence upon a self-governing republican basis, by the aid and with the recognition of the United States. The subscription price is \$1 per year.

Under the title *Courts, Criminals and the Camorra* (New York: Scribner's Sons, 1912. Pp. 253) Arthur Train, formerly assistant district attorney of New York County, gives an interesting, and at times valuable account of methods of discovering, apprehending and trying criminals in this country, together with an account of the Camorra in Italy and a description of the trial of the Camorrista at Viterbo. Especially interesting, as being a statement from the "inside," is the account of the manner in which important criminal cases are prepared for trial. The court methods at Viterbo are defended against much of the criticism that has appeared in American newspapers.

Edward Stanwood has published a supplementary volume of his *History of the Presidency* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912. Pp. 298) which covers the presidential campaigns of 1900, 1904 and 1908. This volume, like the first, is more comprehensive than the title imports, many political events being discussed which had little direct effect upon the national elections. Of special interest to the political scientist, as distinguished from the historian, is the last of the five chapters of the book, which deals with the evolution of the presidential office. In the executive department the author finds a develop-

ment of powers not only greater than that secured by the judicial and legislative branches, but one that in part has been secured at the expense of these other branches of the national government. In an appendix are given the party platforms of the campaign of 1912.

Mr. William S. Stevens has compiled a valuable volume of source material dealing with the history, forms and activities of industrial combinations and trusts (*Industrial Combinations and Trusts*. New York: the Macmillan Company, 1913. Pp. 593). The aim of the author, as stated in the preface has been to furnish the reader with a book "which should place before him the original documents themselves: pooling, trust, factors and international agreements; court decisions and law against trusts; trust methods of fixing prices, eliminating competition and restraining trade; the dissolution plans of dissolved trusts; lease and license agreements of representative patent monopolies; and the views of eminent business and professional men as to the proper methods of handling this gigantic problem."

In the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, for January, appears an article on "State Indemnity for Errors of Criminal Justice," by E. M. Borchard, of the Library of Congress. The body of the article contains an historical and theoretical discussion of European systems of state indemnity for errors of criminal justice. An appendix contains a compilation of the statutes of the principal countries of Continental Europe and of Mexico dealing with this subject, and also the draft of a bill to grant relief to persons erroneously imprisoned or convicted of crime in the courts of the United States. The bill was introduced in the Senate during the present short session of congress, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Prof. Allen Johnson has published a volume of *Readings in American Constitutional History, 1776-1876* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1912. Pp. 584) the aim of which is to furnish students and teachers, a means of employing the so-called case system of instruction, in the constitutional history of the United States. The volume supplements those of Professor McDonald. Formal documentary material, bills and statutes, are omitted, and, in general, the selections relate to purely constitutional, as distinguished from political, questions. The readings have been chosen with excellent judgment and are logically grouped. It is to be

hoped that the volume will encourage the giving of college courses devoted primarily, if not exclusively, to the historical development of constitutional doctrines in this country. There are not enough such courses now being given.

The *Abstract of the Thirteenth Census* (Washington: 1912) presents in a single volume the results of the census of 1910 with reference to the four principal branches of that inquiry—population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries. The only important omission under these heads is the subject of occupation, the data for which have not yet been fully tabulated. The results of the census are here given for the different States and the chief cities, but not for other civil divisions. The abstract, therefore, contains all the results of the census likely to be of use to any one except those engaged in detailed statistical investigations.

The present abstract differs from its predecessors in that it contains not only statistical tables, but also interpretation. Indeed, so full is the interpretative comment that the tables, adequate as they are, may almost be regarded as illustrations of the text. This change will be appreciated by students of political science and all persons interested in public affairs, since a mere collection of tables proves not infrequently full of pitfalls to persons unacquainted with statistical methods or with the definitions used by the census.

One feature of the volume is unique in American census-making. A supplement to the abstract contains all of the census results, except as to occupation, concerning a particular State, its counties, cities and other civil divisions. Editions of the abstract will be issued for each of the States and for the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. This innovation will make the results of the census much more easily available to those persons who are interested in the facts relating to a particular State, county or city. Heretofore, such information could be had only by going through a number of volumes. A citizen of Lincoln County, Maine, for example, by using the abstract with the Maine supplement can quickly assemble all the census results as to population, agriculture, manufactures, and mining relating to his county and can easily compare them with similar results for other counties in his State.

The director of the census has made in this volume notable and highly important advances in the presentation of census results. The census will never become household literature, but the improvements

made in the abstract will certainly lead to a far wider use of the facts collected by the census.

G. E. B.

The *Zeitschrift für Politik* has begun the publication of a series of supplements under the title: *Die Parteien. Urkunden und Bibliographie der Parteienkunde* (Berlin: Carl Heymann). Two numbers have been issued (pp. iv, 380, 1912) which are devoted to the German parties, and which give in detail the material, both documentary and bibliographical, for a study of the German party system. The numbers contain no study or description of the German parties, but furnish the raw material for such study, and should be of great value to students outside of Germany, who cannot obtain easy access to such material. However, the material here collected (aside from that of a bibliographical character) relates only to the period from April, 1911, to June, 1912. Still a third number will be devoted to Germany, and the fourth number of the series will contain material relating to Austrian parties.

In *Das Problem eines internationalen Staatengerichtshofes* (Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1912. Pp. xx + 243) Dr. Hans Wehberg addresses himself to the problem of the proper organization of a permanent international court. He recognizes that two classes of cases may present themselves for arbitration: political cases which are not, and can hardly be, governed by any definite and uniform rules; and the great mass of other cases which may be settled by the application of uniform legal principles. For the latter class of cases Dr. Wehberg urges that there should be a permanent tribunal which should render its decisions strictly in conformity with law by decisions of a small permanent court, composed of trained judges and not of diplomats. A judicial tradition would be created and judicial precedents established. Dr. Wehberg favors a permanent court of from five to seven members to be chosen not by the states but by an international college of jurists.

Dr. Yotaro Soughimoura, in *De la déclaration de guerre au point de vue du droit international public* (Paris: Rousseau, 1912. Pp. vii + 501), criticises the rule of the second Hague Conference regarding declarations of war. He contends that The Hague rule is not based on practice, and that progress in the technique of armaments makes it impracticable. He insists that a state of war actually exists when the aggressor state decides to commence warlike operations, although this gives an advan-

tage to the state which is the aggressor. He suggests a rather fanciful scheme for a conditional declaration of war by which a power meditating war, but not yet having decided upon it, might notify its prospective enemy and neutral powers of the step which it is considering. Between such a declaration and the formal opening of hostilities the author would have the powers remain in *statu quo*.

The first number of the *Publications de l'institut Norvégien*, Kristiania 1911, is an important contribution to the history of arbitration by A. Raeder, entitled *L'arbitration international chez les Hellènes* (pp. xvi + 322). The author has treated his subject with diligence and sagacity, and by extracting the last drops of evidence from the none too abundant documents has superseded all previous studies in the field. As a rough basis of comparison one might take the corresponding chapters in Coleman Phillipson's *The International Law and Custom of Ancient Greece and Rome* (1910), which, by the way, seems to have appeared too late for Raeder to make use of it. Phillipson devotes thirty-eight pages to the subject as against the three hundred and more of the treatise under consideration. Raeder has collected eighty genuine instances of proposed arbitration, ten of which resulted in treaties of arbitration, and fifty-one in cases that involved sixty-two separate decisions. In view of the fact that most of the instances are known to us only from inscriptions, and that the overwhelming majority of such inscriptions has perished, the figures given above are sufficient evidence that arbitration as a mode of settling disputes between sovereign states was more widely practised among the Hellenes than has commonly been supposed. Raeder's studies amply substantiate the conclusion that in Hellas international arbitration was "for the first time formulated both in theory and in practice, and that it developed into those forms which endure even today, whether consciously or unconsciously, as the basis of modern developments."¹

In an able, if at times effervescent, study (*The New Democracy*. New York: Macmillan, 1912. Pp. 370) Dr. Walter E. Weyl has attempted to interpret the political and economic development of the United States and to explain the present social unrest. He finds that our democracy is but a shadow, and that early economic freedom and social equality have given place to a resplendent democracy. A tolerant and profit-seeking individualism was naturally developed by a people living in the midst of rich natural resources, and when these began to be sys-

¹ By W. A. Oldfather, University of Illinois.

tematically exploited the age of utilization followed, of which the characteristic feature was the trust, and the typical class the plutocracy. Today this is giving way to the new democracy, the program of which may best be stated in the author's own words.

"The industrial goal of the democracy is the socialization of industry. It is the attainment by the people of the largest possible industrial control and of the largest possible social dividend. . . . The political program of the democracy seeks a complete control over governmental machinery and processes. It seeks to break the power of a politically entrenched plutocracy, to attain to a government by the people for the people. . . . The social goal of the democracy is the advancement and improvement of the people through a democratization of the advantages and opportunities of life."

The volume is about equally divided between the analytical and historical part, called "The Evolution of the Plutocracy," which is an incisive indictment of modern industrial society, and the constructive portion, entitled "The Beginnings of a Democracy." Dr. Weyl is, however, by no means a socialist. He would probably have called himself a progressive, had this party been born when he wrote his book. As a matter of fact he is now rendering ardent service in the councils of this organization. The purpose of the work is to make clear the need of a reorganization of society in such fashion as to secure a more equitable distribution of the social dividend, and both the need and the method are suggestively set forth. It seems unfortunate that its moral earnestness should often be lessened by the author's evident fondness for alliterative phrases and striking adjectives. But perhaps the average reader would not consider this a blemish.¹

The Need for a National Budget is the title of a report of the President's commission on economy and efficiency, which has been published as a congressional document. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912. Pp. 568.) Considerable space is devoted to an historical and descriptive review of the methods hitherto employed in the management of the finances of the Federal Government. Methods of budget making in European countries are instanced by way of comparison and contrast, but little attention seems to have been paid to financial management in the States of the Union. Upon the basis of the facts presented, the commission submits certain constructive recommendations. It is proposed by the commission that the President shall

¹By E. L. Bogart, University of Illinois.

annually submit to congress a budget containing a statement of the items to which special attention is invited; a summary financial statement showing present conditions and past results, a summary of estimated receipts and expenditures; and a summary of changes in the law proposed by the administration. According to the plan proposed by the commission, department and bureau heads would report estimates to the President instead of to congress, and preliminary estimates would be submitted to congress by the President rather than by the secretary of the treasury.

The plan proposed by the commission is attractive in several respects. A clear statement in budget form submitted by the President at the opening of congress would prove of great assistance to the general public in arriving at some understanding of the financial condition of the country, which they are now unable to do. The publicity which would attach to the recommendations of the President would doubtless prevent some of the juggling with items which now takes place, although congress would still, of course, be able to make such changes in the estimates as it might see fit. On the whole, however, as long as we do not have the parliamentary form of government in this country, it may be doubted whether the plan of the commission is a feasible one. The commission has placed more emphasis on the expenditure than on the revenue side of the budget, and it is probably for this reason that it has not appraised at its full value the traditional idea that the levying of taxes should be in the control of the elected representatives of the people rather than in that of the executive. Moreover, there does not seem to be much likelihood that congress would be willing to surrender to the President its power of making the estimates, except possibly to the extent of a combination of executive and legislative control.¹

The second volume of the second edition of Oppenheim's *International Law* (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1912. Pp. 711) has appeared. The first volume, dealing with peace, was noticed in the May, 1912, number of the REVIEW. The present volume deals with war and neutrality. The development of new rules and topics within this field has been so rapid during the last few years that Professor Oppenheim has been forced not only to rewrite much of the text of the first edition, but to add more than a hundred pages of new matter. Not a little of this new matter deals with the thirteen conventions of the second Hague peace conference and the declaration of London. The

¹ Prepared by J. M. Mathews.

London declaration has not yet been ratified but the author expresses the hope that it will be and declares that its adoption will mark a great progress in the development of international law. An entirely new chapter has been devoted to the proposed international prize courts, and the treatment of the topics enemy character, commencement of war, and unneutral service is wholly recast. In an appendix are given in their French texts the declaration of Paris of 1856, of St Petersburg of 1868, and of The Hague of 1899 concerning expanding bullets and diffusion of asphyxiating gases, the Geneva convention of 1906, the final act and several of the conventions of The Hague peace conference of 1907, the draft convention concerning the creation of a judicial arbitration court, the declaration of London of 1909 with the report of the drafting committee on each article, the English foreign enlistment act of 1870, the naval prize act of 1864, the prize courts acts of 1894, the naval prize bill of 1911 (passed by the commons but rejected by the lords), and the Geneva convention act of 1911.

The merits of Professor Oppenheim's treatise are so well known that they do not need again to be stated. The thanks of scholars are, however, due the author for not contenting himself with perfunctory changes in the new edition. He has carefully revised the text whenever necessary, and by substantial additions has brought the work well up to the date of publication.

In a book, entitled *National and Local Finance* (London: P. S. King and Son, 1910. Pp. xxiv + 404) Mr. J. Watson Grice, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, discusses the systems of finance of England, France, Belgium and Prussia, with particular reference to the relations between the central and local authorities. Incidentally he discusses also various governmental activities, such as primary education, police, old age, invalid and workingmen's pensions, free medical assistance, highway service, poor relief and other forms of social legislation which, in recent years have made necessary increasing additions to the national and local budgets. He points out that on the continent the attitude of the state in respect to the relation between national and local services is based mainly on reasons of historical development, and is therefore in marked contrast to that which prevails in England where most of the services administered by the local authorities are regarded as primarily of local interest. The Continental method, unlike that of England, has been to differentiate strictly between "central" and "local" services over the former of which the

central government reserves a strict control. In regard to local resources he shows that whereas in England the local authorities depend almost entirely upon the rates levied on "occupiers," on the continent we find multiform and heterogeneous tax systems almost bewildering in their variety. Among the valuable features of the book may be mentioned the bibliographical lists of authorities and documents and the statistical tables of receipts and expenditures, local and central, of the several countries treated. Mr. Sydney Webb contributes a preface in which he compares English, American and Continental methods. The American method, he calls the "anarchy of local autonomy," which has given the United States "the worst local government of any state claiming to be civilized."

The Canadian *Annual Review of Public Affairs*, compiled by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, and published by the Annual Review Company, Toronto, which has now been established eleven years, long ago took on a character that makes each new issue indispensable in reference libraries, and of increasing service to students of Canadian contemporary history. The issue for 1911 (pp. 672) is of more than usual value, for 1911 was the year of the revival of the reciprocity movement, and a little over 250 pages are devoted to the history of the reciprocity bills at Washington and at Ottawa. Every aspect of the movement has been followed with much detailed care by Mr. Castell Hopkins; so much so that scarcely a phase of it on either side of the boundary line or in England can be suggested that is not adequately treated in the *Review*. Reciprocity was the dominating question in Canadian politics from the introduction of the bill in the house of commons by Mr. Fielding on January 26, until the defeat of the Laurier government at the general election in September. But notwithstanding the copiousness with which reciprocity is treated there has been no curtailment of the number of pages devoted to other aspects of Dominion politics, to the histories of the nine provincial governments, or to the general economic development of the Dominion. There is also the usual survey of the relations of the Dominion with the imperial government, and full details of immigration and railway building in 1911. The indexes extend to twelve pages, and by their subdivision into names and subjects make the *Review* a peculiarly easy reference book to handle.

Monsieur Paul Viollet in his *Le roi et ses ministres pendant les trois derniers siècles de la monarchie* (Larose et Tenin, Paris: 1912.

Pp. x + 615), adds another valuable treatise to his already long list of studies on the legal history of France. Though less extensive in scope than his *Histoire des institutions politiques et administratives de la France* it comes up to the same high standard in point of scholarship and method. While the present work deals principally with the king and his ministers, the latter term is employed in its largest sense to include all the important delegates of the royal power and their history and functions are treated in relation to the great services with which they were associated, so that we have much more than a history simply of the royal office. Starting with a summary of the formation of the kingdom he traces the growth of the royal power, analyzes the theory of divine right which occupied such an important place in the theory of the royal power, and discusses the relation of the king of France to the papacy and to the emperor, the liberties of the Gallican Church, the origin of the secretaries of state, the chancellor, the public finances, the army, the marine, the great public services (mines, waters, forests, roads, bridges, and posts), the intendants, the parliaments and the provincial assemblies. Every page is illuminated with copious explanatory footnotes and bibliographical citations showing evidence of the widest research and painstaking industry. While the work is mainly historical in character it is indispensable to the study of the existing legal institutions of France since it is only by studying them in their historical relations that one can properly understand them as they are today. Monsieur Viollet holds out the promise that if time is spared him he expects to treat the clergy, the states-general, the judiciary and the finances of the monarchy in a later work. He has thrown so much light on the subjects already treated by him that legal and historical scholars the world over will rejoice to see him complete the work so admirably begun.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

FRANK A. UPDYKE

Dartmouth College

New Hampshire has the unique, but not over laudable distinction, of being the only State in the Union which amends its constitution only through the medium of a constitutional convention. The constitution provides that the question of revision shall be submitted to the people once in seven years. If a majority of those voting upon the question